

A
DIALOGUE
BETWIXT
General WOLFE,
AND THE
Marquis MONTCALM,
IN THE
ELYSIAN FIELDS.



Printed in the Year 1759.

And Sold by E. JOPSON, in *Coventry*; Messrs. RIVINGTON
and FLETCHER, at the *Oxford-Theatre*, in *Pater-noster-*
Row, London; and the other Booksellers in Town and
Country.

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 FLYING FIELD



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A
D I A L O G U E
B E T W I X T
General W O L F E,
A N D
The Marquis M O N T C A L M,
In The E L Y S I A N F I E L D S.

M O N T C A L M.

I Congratulate you, General WOLFE, that we are no longer enemies. Fellow-citizens of this lower world, we are little interested with what is done above. Tho' you have been an implacable enemy to my nation, I cannot forbear doing justice to your valour, and admire your military exploits: I confess I envy your glory. The conquest of *Cape Breton*, and the reduction of *Canada*, which are chiefly due to your conduct, while they cast a blemish on the *French* name, shall transmit your's with praise to the latest posterity.—*Louisbourg* and *Quebec*, shall be your immortal trophies!

A 2

WOLFE

W O L F E.

THE proofs of your esteem, and of your approbation, cannot but please me, sir, as you are a true judge of military merit. Your campaigns in *America*, are the best commendations of your experience, and of your ability in the art of war; and if success has not attended your courage, and your prudence, it is because the head who projects, cannot execute without arms. I pity'd and honour'd you in your difficulties and misfortunes.

M O N T C A L M.

I will not attempt to detract from your glory; but you are too honest to disown the advantages you had over me. We did not play at equal game; he that has the aces at picket, must win at last. You commanded intrepid soldiers, who stand against the mouth of a cannon with a composure and a steadiness not to be expected amongst the *French*: And I had the command of puppets, who lose their activity and motion as soon as the least spring is broke. You had all the supplies you could desire; your troops were well payed, well cloathed, and well disciplined; and you could not want provisions whilst you were Masters at sea; you acted, besides, unanimously, under a good General. As for me, I have been in some regard abandon'd these two years since, and like an exile, in that im-

immense colony. My little army had been so much neglected, that it lost all sentiment of emulation: We were always afraid of being starved. Six battalions were all the regulars in that army. Who could believe that the *French* ministry is so little acquainted with the state of our colonies, to think that number sufficient to to keep and defend a country of such vast extent? You know yourself, the state *Louisbourg* was in when you besieged it. Is it to be supposed that a place of that importance should not have been kept in proper repair? What shame and what reproach to those who sit at the helm! Methinks the *French* Monarchy is govern'd by a company of Commediants! Besides, I had not a single officer whose capacity I could depend upon; and my first duty at my coming into *America*, was to retrieve the fault and the imprudence of *Dieskow*.

W O L F E.

I agree to what you say. We have at this time, a Minister that hath an admirable insight into public affairs. He is a man of vast genius, and of an uncommon sagacity: His disinterestedness and integrity are without example. He loves his nation, who adores him. He has at his command powerful fleets, troops well disciplined, and all the supplies he wants in money. He makes use of these advantages to raise his nation

tion to the highest pitch of power and greatness. Masters of the sea, we are become the arbiters of the fate of nations; and *Europe*, jealous of our successes, is forc'd to admire and to fear us.

M O N T C A L M.

You have fallen a sacrifice to the glory of your Country; and the surrender of the capital city of the *French* empire, was bought at the price of your life. Your memory shall be for ever dear and glorious to posterity; and the following Generations shall repeat from age to age, your virtues and your exploits. What pleasure for an *English* patriot to see the *British* arms victorious in the other hemisphere; the *English* name known and respected through the whole world. O! how happy are you, brave General! My fate is very different from yours: My name shall never be mention'd in history without the shameful loss of *Quebec* and *Canada*. My death, glorious as it is, is not even consider'd as a sacrifice, but rather as an act of despair. I have foreseen nothing in my last moments, but the decline of the *French* empire. The loss of it's colonies exposes to my sight, the picture of it's destruction: A moving spectacle to an honest man, who loves his country, and who has faithfully served it without success, and without reward. *French!* vile slaves! you who design'd

to subdue the Universe, are become the contempt and ignominy of mankind. Your name disgraced, every where shews the image of your weakness, and of your humiliation !


W O L F E.

THE scheme of taking from us *America*, was well framed. The *French* finding that our ministry bore patiently their encroachments upon the *British* rights in *America*, and their repeated violation of the 15th article of the treaty of *Utrecht*, thought they might proceed further. They made a settlement upon the east side of the head of *Lake Champlain*, within the territory of the province of *New-York*. In the year 1730 or 1731, the *French* made their settlement at *Crown-Point*, and built *Fort Frederick*, which they have made since one of the strongest Forts in *America*. We never gave the *French* any disturbance in any of their encroachments, before the beginning of the late war. While the *French* were incroaching upon us at *Mississippi*, *Niagara*, and *Crown-Point*, they did not forget *Nova Scotia*, where we had never been at the pains to plant a colony of our own people, or to establish a civil government, though the *French* inhabitants had submitted to our government, and were obliged to take the oath to his *Britannick Majesty*: We allowed them to continue under magistrates of their own chusing.

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They called themselves, and were called, even by the people of our garrisons at *Annapolis* and *Canfo*, the *Neutral French*: And as soon as the war broke out between *France* and us, they took every opportunity to shew they were true and loyal *Frenchmen*. Thus it appears, that from the Year 1711, to the beginning of the present war, the increase of the *French* power and dominion in *America*, has been owing to the neglect of our ministry, and to their not attending closely to the preservation and the security of the British possessions in *America*. It is certain that the *French* have been always the aggressors in that part of the world. Their devices, and their cruelties, have, at last rung the alarm, and awaken'd our government from its lethargy. They relyed, at that time, too much upon the affection of the savages, who were most of them on their side; and your ministry has neglected from the beginning to get a sufficient number of regular forces, in order to strike a blow capable to cast us down without being ever able to rise again.

M O N T C A L M.

I am of your  opinion. A power who is blinded by its ambition, without a system well laid and well combined, shews its weakness in making known its great designs. The dispute betwixt the two Nations, which appears to be of

of very little consequence to the superficial politicians, is an object of the greatest importance. The French were sensible, that nothing but their trade, supported by their colonies, could create a navy: But scarcely had they begun the acts of hostilities according to that plan, that they diverted their attention from that object, essential to their riches and grandeur, in order to engage themselves in a war on the continent, which has been conducive to their ruin. They ought to have sent some of their best troops to *America*, to form a formidable army: They ought to have establish'd magazines at proper places: And the government of *Canada* should have been bestowed on an officer able to foresee events, and to concert with the General the speediest and surest measures to strike a decisive blow, whilst the *English* were yet unaware. Your superiority at sea, could not hinder us, at that time, from sending proper supplies to *Canada*. The fleet and the men employed in the expedition against *Minorca*, could have served to that purpose. A nation who is not in a condition to keep and defend its own territories, ought to renounce all projects of conquest.

W O L, F E.

We have acted more prudently than you, during the course of this war: When you found you were not able to contend with us at sea,

B

you

you turned the seat of the war to the continent. Able politicians saw then that you would neglect *America* for *Germany*. The case has happen'd ; and well for us. The conquest of *Hanover* has been the principal object to which you have directed all your forces ; persuaded that the *English* would make the utmost efforts to defend that Electorate. Your ministry has been mistaken in their speculation. The *English* have left the *Hanoverians* and their *German* Allies, the care of defending their own country. After providing for the safety and defence of our colonies, which we always regard as the source of our commerce and riches, we have sent some of our best troops to the assistance of our Allies. For your part you have exhausted yourselves of men and money to conquer a country that you cannot keep possession of : And the ambition of becoming arbiters of *Germany*, has hinder'd you from considering seriously, the consequences of our victorious arms in *America*.

M O N T C A L M.

It is surprising that there has not actually been a minister in *France* who knows the true interest of the nation, or the resources of yours. We have the character of being subtle politicians ; and in truth we are nothing but fine courtiers. We have the foolish presumption to imagine ourselves superior to all nations ; and we have
not

not even the material to lay the foundation of the grandeur of a people. We have attempted to aggrandize ourselves without weighing the probability of success, against the dangers and the expences of the undertaking. *France* ought to have abandoned all ideas of conquest, after the acquisition of *Alsace*, *Lorrain*, and part of *Flanders*. It is an extensive and well joined kingdom: Its situation is advantageous, its climate happy, and its soil generally fertile; its harbours in the *Mediterranean*, and in the *Channel*, are situated for an extensive commerce: But it is a radical defect of the internal administration of the kingdom, to let whole provinces lie waste and uncultivated; and not to promote, by wise regulations, the populousness of the country. What a shame it is for *France*, who ought to be able to furnish corn to her neighbours, to be obliged to your Island for that necessary of life; the want of which has often obliged *France* to sue for peace, and keep her dependence on your nation. Scarcely had the two nations commenced hostilities, when you began by ruining our commerce. This source of the wealth of a state being stopt, the sovereign is obliged to have recourse to violent means, which only serve to impoverish a kingdom, and to accomplish the misery of its people. A nation is soon reduced when the subjects cannot exert an emulation, and have no longer any property.

W O L F E.

I could not help laughing at the *French King's* moderation at the beginning of the war: Such sentiments are always regarded as a weakness in a king. He gave us, in his manifestoes, the odious title of *Pirates*, because we made reprisals upon his ships without the formality of a declaration of war; as if we had not a right to revenge ourselves in *Europe* of the encroachments of that crown in *America*. *France* was not then in a condition to act, as she had but a small number of ships. The patience of the king of *France*, was like to that of a man who exposes himself by his imprudence to receive a blow, before he perceives that he is not armed to revenge himself of his adversary, who is prepar'd to strike him if he is not submissive. We shall have always a great advantage over you by our constitution, and our natural position, which are the two principal causes of our grandeur: The one preserves our liberties and properties; the other defends us against the sudden attempts of a restless and powerful rival; who would have reckon'd *England*, before now, amongst her conquer'd provinces, if we were not separated from the Continent by an arm of the Sea. Our ships are our bulwarks; and our commerce is a constant nursery of excellent seamen. A King of *England*, who places his glory in a respect for the laws, and in protecting the liberties and the

proper-

properties of his people, is the most powerful and the most absolute monarch in the world. He finds in the zeal and affection of his subjects, all the resources he may have occasion for, to support the dignity of the crown, and the welfare of the state. The *English* never refuse to contribute generously to the expence of a necessary war; and are contented, if they know their supplies are properly applied. A King of *France*, despotick as he is, cannot expect impossibilities from his subjects: His finances must be exhausted, when the people are no longer able to supply the expences of the state.—Tell me, Mr. *Montcalm*, was it your choice or interest that procured you the command in *America*?

M O N T C A L M.

You know that I succeeded *Dieskau*, after his defeat. He seemed to have taken your Countryman, Mr. *Braddock*, for the model of his conduct. The late Marshal of *Saxe* recommended him to the King as an officer of merit. You know the manner of making war in *Europe* and in *America*, is very different; but I shall not pretend either to applaud or condemn him. I never professed myself a Courtier. I fled from *Versailles* as from an infected air; where falsehood, treachery, and intrigue hold their empire. I never asked any favour of the ministry, as I chose to be employed in the war, and as I disliked

liked to be commanded in *Europe* by Marshals
 that owe their dignity to Madam *Pompadour*.
 I proposed my service to the King, in *America*,
 who accepted them, so much the more willingly,
 as I had no competitor in that command. I
 obtained it, I assure you, without any difficulty.
 It is rather an honourable banishment, than a
 preferment granted to merit or interest. Most
 of our general officers are attached to the court
 by hope or favour; nor do they ever leave it
 willingly, as nothing is to be obtained there but
 by force of intrigues and importunities; and
 where the courtiers study to remove whoever
 pretends to any share of the sovereign's favour,
 or that of his mistress. It is a place where one
 is only remembered while he is present; and
 where a continual succession of pretenders anni-
 hilates the very memory of the former. The
French ministry were so confident of their supe-
 riority in *America*, that military capacity
 did not determine them in the choice of a Ge-
 neral. It is, in my opinion, the most critical
 and the most disagreeable command that we
 have: They look with indifference on your suc-
 cess; and the least faults are regarded as crimes.
 They rely entirely upon your conduct, without
 giving you the necessary supplies, to act with vi-
 gour and resolution. You are left to yourself,
 and you dare not attempt any thing, for fear that
 want of provisions may make the best planned
 project

project fail. The minister of the navy promised me all I asked, because his intention was to perform nothing. Deceiv'd by these promises, I propos'd to myself to carry on an offensive war; but I was soon forc'd to act upon the defensive, as I had too strong an enemy to deal with.

W O L F E.

INDEED, sir, you have been used very ill by those who have the management and direction of the affairs of your nation; I am sensible of their repeated blunders, during the course of this war: It seems as if they were all troubled with a contagious giddiness. *France*, in losing her colonies, loses her commerce; and must renounce all thoughts of ever becoming a maritime power. We lost, at the peace of *Utrecht*, the opportunities of humbling that crown; but nevertheless, she must submit to our terms, and sue for an inglorious peace. I foresee that the addition of *New France* to the *British* Empire in *America*, will cause a great fermentation in the councils of *Europe*. It is not to be supposed, that even the sovereigns in alliance with us, will be pleased with our amazing success, and remain always idle spectators of the daily increase of our power. We have fought these 60 years and more for maintaining the balance of *Europe*; but now that we hold it, a new system must take place, and some powerful

ful League will try to make the scale turn on some other side. The maritime powers, jealous of our superiority at sea, for fear that we should engross to ourselves the trade of the whole world, will associate themselves, in order to share with us the advantages of commerce. It is not natural to think that the *Spaniards* shall see, without concern, our conquests in *America*: They will look upon us as dangerous neighbours, who may encroach upon their trade in the Gulph of *Mexico*.

M O N T C A L M.

YOUR navy is able to cope with all the maritime powers of *Europe*; and the Continent has nothing to fear from the increase of the *British* dominions in *America*. The liberties of *Europe* are in no danger as long as you shall maintain your superiority at sea; and nothing can hurt you, if you keep constantly a strong fleet to protect your colonies and your navigation. The *French* are, at this time, in the most critical situation: They cannot continue the war; and one should think they would never submit to the hard conditions of the most dishonourable peace: Nevertheless, it is to be supposed, that your ministry will insist upon keeping all your acquisitions in *North America* and in the *West Indies*, as the *French* have nothing to return in exchange for those important conquests. Besides, the *English*
nation

nation in general, should be incensed to the highest degree, to see so many millions lavish'd, and the lives of so many brave men sacrificed to no sort of purpose.

W O L F E

Instead, Mr. Montcalm, we are very good to trouble ourselves about their differences: let them fight and quarrel as long as they please, I think we have pay'd our share in their bloody fights! If I was to live again, I give you my word of honour, I should be a great coward; the natural sentiment of self preservation, should prevail above the thirst of that chimaera call'd Glory. What fools have we been, to insist ourselves amongst those privileged highwaymen, who desert their native country, leave their wives, children, friends and relations, renounce all the pleasures and sweets of life, in order to pursue with fury, and destroy their brethren the Europeans, in the remotest parts of the globe! They fight for a country where they have establish'd themselves by violence and cruelties. Their usurpation is their common right; and probably, in a century or two, the restless Europeans will be driven away from that part of the world. I could have liv'd at home happy and comfortable, without troubling my head about the quarrels of Princes. What has been the reward of my zeal and fidelity?

A

A musket shot! I have fallen a victim, to their ambition, in the prime of my age. My countrymen, in pitying my fate, shall admire my valour: The news writers shall celebrate my exploits in their weekly papers. Perhaps my nation will erect a monument in *Westminster-Abbey* to my memory! Can all these frivolous encomiums make amends for the loss of my life? I should prefer the company of a pretty girl, for a day or two, with some bottles of your *French* wine, to all that stuff of glory and reputation.

M. O. MONTMORENCY I am of your opinion, my dear Sir. I with the grand Monarch was in my place, even upon condition that I should go his day with *Madam Pompadour*; perhaps she would lose nothing by the exchange. I cannot say that she is a very great favourite of mine; she has been the cause of so much mischief, and played me so many tricks, that I should never be reconciled to her but upon very advantageous terms. I heard before I was seiz'd with that fit of madness which did cost me my life, that she intended to pay a visit to the miraculous Lady of *Chateaux*. I cannot conceive what business a Whore has with the *Virgin Mary*! If she ever turns modest and disinterested, I shall believe miracles. You *English* have some plausible reasons for fight-

fighting : You take up arms in defence of your liberties and properties : But as for us, we fight for slavery ; and sacrifice our lives, and our fortunes, for the pride and ambition of a Man, who is often the scourge of his subjects.

LET us join our companions of misfortunes ; our modern heroes who have perished in the bed of honour during this war. This is, Sir, General *Braddock*, whose last proof of valour was an act of rage and despair. They say he was a rash man ; but faith, I see our prudence and our ability, could not save our life more than his. Next to him is my lord *Howe*, who went through all the hardships and all the difficulties of three campaigns in *America*, with the greatest spirit and resolution, in order to be killed at last honourably ! Farther is the old General *H—n*, who commanded the expedition against *Martinico* : He retired, suddenly, from that Island, for fear some uncivil shot should hurt his Excellency in his old age ; and landed afterwards in *Guadeloupe*, where he died naturally, as a sensible man.

IN the next alley, are the Counts *Brown* and *Schwerin*, with many general Officers from *Russia*. That croud of *French* Officers that you see by the water side, have been dispatched by *Sou-*

